

*Every
Cornellian's
Paper*

Cornell ALUMNI NEWS

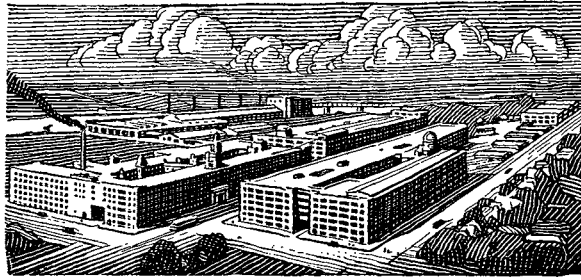
In the News this Week: The Other Side of the Dollar — Cornell Arts Economists voice their opposition to Warren Plan — The Nanking Crop Improvement Group developed by Cornellians — Dean Kimball and Professor Faust signally honored — Cross country Season ends with Mangan placing — (Stop press!) Cornell 20, Pennsylvania 12 — Story next week.

Volume 36



Number 10

November 30, 1933



Serving Commerce by Bending Light

BAUSCH & LOMB'S pre-eminence in producing the highest type of instruments for science is perhaps the best reason for selecting Bausch & Lomb instruments, especially designed for the aid of industry. Literature will be mailed on request.



For better vision wear Orthogon Lenses

BAUSCH & LOMB

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

MICROSCOPES • TELESCOPES • BINOCULARS • SPECTACLE LENSES AND
FRAMES • OPHTHALMIC APPARATUS • SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

FOR CHRISTMAS

Morgan's 1934 Cornell Calendar

We have just received the new Cornell Calendars. We believe that the Morgan calendar is the best this year. The price is \$1.55, postage paid as usual. Outstanding pictures are Cascadilla Gorge, Goldwin-Smith Hall entrance, Myron Taylor Hall, Ithaca Falls (at night).

Songbooks are a Good Buy at \$1.00

The book contains about one hundred songs. Ten of these are "Alma Mater" songs of other colleges and there are a few miscellaneous songs. For a dollar it makes an excellent gift.

Barnes Hall

THE Co-op

Ithaca, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY OF CORNELL ALUMNI

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Leasing, Selling, and Mortgage Loans

BAUMEISTER AND BAUMEISTER

522 Fifth Ave.

Phone Murray Hill 2-3816

Charles Baumeister '18, '20
Philip Baumeister, Columbia '14
Fred Baumeister, Columbia '24

Delaware Registration and Incorporators Company

Inquiries as to Delaware Corporation
Registrations have the personal attention
at New York office of

JOHN T. MCGOVERN '00, PRESIDENT

122 E. 42nd Street

Phone Ashland 7088

THE BALLOU PRESS

CHAS. A. BALLOU, JR. '21

Printers to Lawyers

69 Beekman St.

Tel. Beekman 8785

FRANK · S · BACHE · INC.

BETTER BUILDING

Construction Work of Every Description
in Westchester County and Lower
Connecticut

F. S. BACHE '13

94 Lake Street

White Plains, N. Y.

F. L. CARLISLE & CO., INC.

15 BROAD STREET

NEW YORK

Apartments
Country Homes

Business Properties
Chain Store Locations

Rostenberg Realty Co. Inc. 8

L. O. ROSTENBERG, A.B. '26, PRES.

23 Orawaupun St.

White Plains, N. Y.

Tel. White Plains 8020-8021

Member Westchester County Realty Board
and Real Estate Board at New York

Cornell-In-China

The Nanking Cooperative Crop Improvement Project Has Been Developed by Our University Men Over Several Years

A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT was made in last week's ALUMNI NEWS of the results of a unique venture in the field of international education and good will, by the University. This program was the Nanking Cooperative Crop Improvement Project, the ultimate purpose of which was to promote the general program of famine prevention in China. Working together on this project were the University of Nanking, the International Education Board, and Cornell University.

China, with its millions and millions of people, has experienced famine 2,000 times within the past 2,200 years. The project was to assist in other plans for diminishing the numbers and severities of these famines, through improving crops and agricultural methods in China in order to produce larger quantities of foods with which to fight starvation.

Three Professors Called

Three Cornell professors, from the Department of Plant Breeding, were sent to China, singly, over a period of about six years, to take part in this work, each, during his stay from early spring until late fall having complete charge of the program. As the term of each man came to an end, he returned in time to confer with his immediate successor on the plan, so that there could be a continuity sustained throughout the entire period.

Dr. Harry H. Love '09 Ph.D. was the first to go to Nanking from Ithaca, and spent the entire summer there, on sabbatic leave, getting the project under way. At that time there were seven laboratories and field stations at the disposal of the Department of Agronomy of the University of Nanking, under the direction of which the work was to be done. These laboratories and experiment stations were made available for work on the project, and the work was begun. Work was organized to be conducted on wheat, rice, barley, millet, soy-beans, corn, and a Chinese grain known as kaoliang. Experiments were to be made through selection, and cross breeding, to discover or develop breeds of these grains, the staples of the Chinese food supply, which would produce larger quantities than heretofore have been produced. Experiments were also to be carried on in agricultural methods, and the distribution of new strains of seed. At the end of

the formal cooperation period, of about six years, there were twelve experiment stations at which this work was being conducted.

Following Dr. Love, Professor Clyde H. Myers '12 Ph.D. went to Nanking and continued the work during the year 1926. In 1927, Dr. Roy G. Wiggins left for China, but arrived in Shanghai just as the foreign population of Nanking was forced to evacuate because of civil warfare in and around that city. It was deemed inadvisable for him to try to go to Nanking, although the experiment stations and laboratories were not molested by the insurgents. He therefore was able only to confer with the heads of the University of Nanking and the Department of Agronomy concerning the work, and had shortly to return to Cornell.

In 1928 political conditions continued in such a state that it was impossible to send anyone from Cornell to carry on the work in China, and the University of Nanking continued it alone. In 1929, however, Nanking officials urged the return of a Cornell representative to take up the work once more, and Dr. Love arrived on the scene early in the spring of that year.

In 1930 Dr. Wiggins returned to China, and spent the entire summer there, and in 1931 Professor Myers was the Cornell representative in Nanking once more.

The Original Plan

It had been the original plan that more men were to go from Cornell to China to take part in the project, but due to changes in personnel, and certain other readjustments, it was deemed best to return those who had been there previously and therefore each of these men made two trips. The first trips were made on sabbatic leave and the regular vacation periods, but it was necessary to have special leaves granted for the return trips. This was arranged by the University and salaries were paid by the International Education Board.

In addition to the work on grains, work was begun under this project on cotton and other agricultural products, with the view to increasing production in these fields also.

Results of the project have been amazingly successful. Seeds of the improved strains were distributed through-

out the country to the extent of some sixty tons, in 1925. The seeds distributed at that time were of improved strains which had already been developed by Dean John H. Reisner '15 M.S., of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, at whose suggestion the cooperative project was initiated. The seeds were distributed by extension representatives of the University of Nanking, and other interested parties, such as agricultural missionaries. The bulk of the distribution necessarily was within the borders of the province of Kiangsu, of which Nanking is the capital, so that during the early days of the pursuance of the project, the effects were not widespread.

The neighboring provinces, however, received a goodly share of the improved seeds, while the remainder was distributed throughout the entire agricultural sections of China.

Constructive Work

All in all, during the entire period of cooperation with Cornell, the University of Nanking distributed more than a million and a half pounds of seed for wheat, cotton, and corn. The fact that these seeds were distributed largely in the territory surrounding Nanking, where they were developed, is not surprising, since they were developed at Nanking, and would naturally be best adapted for growing in similar regions. It has since become known, through the work at the experimental stations in China, that regional differences in that country are much more marked than in the United States.

While the performance record of the seeds distributed under the project was not uniformly satisfactory, it was found that in the majority of cases, farmers using these seeds were able to produce much larger quantities than they previously had produced with the older strains.

By the end of the cooperative period, some of the experiments carried on showed remarkable results. Particularly was this true in the production of new strains of wheat. One new wheat strain showed, over a period of five years, a forty-five per cent increase in production above the best wheat known to China prior to the begin- [Continued on page 105]

About Athletics

Cross Country

Joseph R. Mangan '34 took second place in the annual cross-country Inter-collegiate championship meet at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, on November 20, and helped his teammates to take fourth place in the team standings, behind Michigan State, Manhattan, and Yale. Mangan finished the six-mile course in thirty minutes and five seconds, approximately thirty yards behind Ottey of Michigan State, who covered the course in thirty minutes flat for first place.

The Cornell team score was 113, with Kerr finishing thirteenth, Captain Davis twenty-eighth, Agor thirtieth, and Kasela fortieth. It was a noticeable improvement over last year's performance, in which the Red and White runners finished seventh with 208 points. Mangan placed tenth in last year's race.

In the freshman race, in which the team victory went to Manhattan College, and the individual honors to Hunnewell of Maine, the Red harriers placed third with the team standing with 126 points. Meaden, Cornell freshman captain, was the first member of his team to cross the

line, coming in tenth. Healey was twenty-third, Mezitt twenty-fourth, Bas-set thirty-first, and Jones forty-third. Manhattan scored the remarkably low score of 33 points in this race, and Penn State was second with 100.

Mangan was running in fourth place, behind Ottey, Venzke of Pennsylvania, and Russell of Manhattan, at the close of the first three-mile lap. Ottey was in the lead from almost the start, and was never headed, finishing the first three miles in 14:25. Mangan's time for the three miles was 14:45, but setting out on the second lap, he lengthened his stride, and overtook Venzke and Russell as he struck the hilly ground. His time on the second lap was fifteen seconds better than Ottey's but not quite good enough to close the gap. Mangan and Vesey of Colby fought it out for second place in the last half mile, after both had forged ahead of Venzke and Russell, with Mangan finishing strong with a lead of fifty yards at the end of the run. Vesey's time was 30:15, Russell's 30:25, and Venzke's 30:35.

The scoring of the first five teams to finish was:

TEAM	PLACES	SCORE
Michigan State	1 7 12 16 18	54
Manhattan	3 15 17 24 25	84
Yale	5 8 20 22 45	100
Cornell	2 13 28 30 40	113
Syracuse	9 19 21 27 42	118

The order of finishing and team scores of the other colleges were: Maine, 177; Rhode Island, 241; Harvard, 248; Pittsburgh, 259; Penn State, 269; Dartmouth, 274; M.I.T., 277; New York University, 278; Rutgers, 298; Princeton, 382; City College of New York, 417; Columbia, 456.

The cross-country season was formally concluded at the annual banquet, held at the Methodist Church, Varna, the evening of November 24. Joseph R. Mangan '34, outstanding runner of the 1933 combination, who took first place in three dual meets with Alfred, Yale, and Syracuse, and second in the inter-collegiate, was toastmaster, and James D. Pond '28, former captain of the cross-country team, and now a member of the forestry department at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, was the principal speaker.

A review of the season shows dual meet victories over Alfred and Yale, and a defeat at the hands of Syracuse. This defeat was avenged, however, in the intercollegiate, in which the Red and White nosed out the Orange for fourth place by five points.

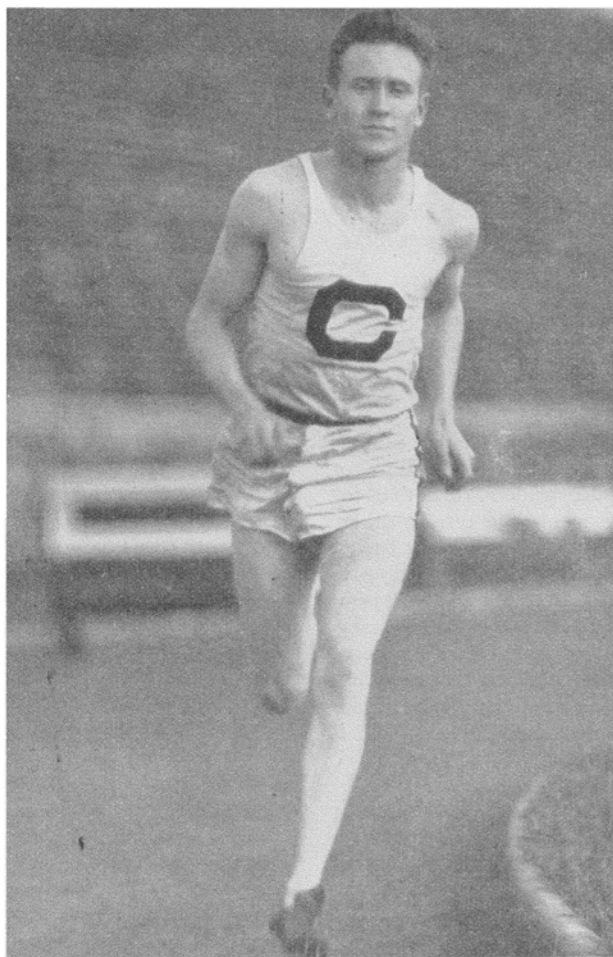
Interfraternity Football

Two non-fraternity teams fought it out in the finals of the inter-fraternity football elimination matches last week, when the All-Stars were victorious over the Telluride Association team by the margin of one touchdown. The game concluded an interfraternity football season in which forty-eight teams were entered at the start, and which saw a good deal of spirited football.

Although no fraternities got into the finals, the Telluride team found tough opposition in overcoming Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Alpha Gamma Rho, and the All-Stars had to dispose of Kappa Delta Rho and Sigma Nu. At the conclusion of the season, *The Sun* selected an all-fraternity team.

In the interval between the close of the interfraternity football and the opening of the basketball season, four fraternities are competing in the bowling league. Sigma Phi Epsilon is in the lead in this league, closely followed by Lambda Chi with Zodiac and Psi Upsilon, a late registrant, trailing.

JOHN F. FORSYTH '36, of South Orange, New Jersey, and Henry S. Godshall '38, of Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, have been elected sophomore representatives on the Student Council. Griswold Wilson, Jr., '37, a member of the freshman football team, was named freshman representative on the Council.



JOE MANGAN — GOOD RUNNER

ARTS FACULTY Disagree on Dollar

The Cornell economists of the Arts College Faculty have definitely put themselves on record as not in sympathy with the Warren plan for a commodity dollar controlled by varying the gold content of the dollar, as advocated by Professor George F. Warren '03. Ever since the press began referring to the Warren plan as the work of the "Cornell economists," the economists in the College of Arts and Sciences have been protesting that the gold-buying scheme did not meet with their approval, and trying to find means to dissuade newspapers and magazines from referring to the program as the "Cornell plan."

The following statement was given out to the Associated Press, signed by Professor Harold L. Reed '14 Ph.D., professor of economics and finance; Paul M. O'Leary '29 Ph.D., Edgar A. J. Johnson, Royal E. Montgomery, and Frank A. Southard, assistant professors of economics; Paul Homan, professor of economics; and Donald English, professor of economics and accounting:

"First, we do not believe that the economic depression, its antecedent causes, duration and intensity, can be explained in terms of shortage in the physical supply of gold available throughout the world for monetary use. We do believe that the principal factor has been the maladministration of bank credit. We believe further that an enhanced production of gold in recent years might have exaggerated perplexities because this gold might have served as the base for even greater extensions of unsound bank credit.

"Secondly, we do not deny that the dollar price of gold is a factor in the

determination of commodity prices but we believe that the connection between the dollar's gold value and the dollar's goods value is by no means uniform amid differing sets of circumstances. For this reason we fear that the administration's gold-buying policy either will be ineffective or will operate through a process that will be so difficult to control that harmful consequences may ensue.

"Thirdly, we regret that the administration when undertaking its gold purchase program did not issue a precise statement regarding the processes through which a reduction of the gold value of the dollar would raise the general price level. Without such a statement, the capital markets cannot be certain of the administration's immediate objectives and must labor under a degree of perplexity not conducive to wholesome economic recovery.

"Fourthly, while we believe that a reasonable stability of commodity prices is one indication of a sound general economic program, we do not hold that under all circumstances movements of commodity prices should be the primary consideration in federal reserve and treasury policies. We maintain that insofar as stabilization of economic life is to be fostered by monetary devices, principal emphasis must be devoted to credit administration as distinguished from gold manipulations."

A.S.M.E.

Alumni who will be in New York City during the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will be interested to know that there will be a dinner meeting on Monday, December 4th at 6:30 P.M. at the Cornell Club of New York, 245 Madison Avenue. These meetings are usually attended by from fifty to one hundred persons. Dexter S. Kimball,

Professor of Mechanical Engineering and dean of the college of engineering, and Herman Diederichs '97, Director of Sibley College, will address the gathering. There will also be short reports of considerable interest to the alumni, particularly concerning the new engineering council at the University.

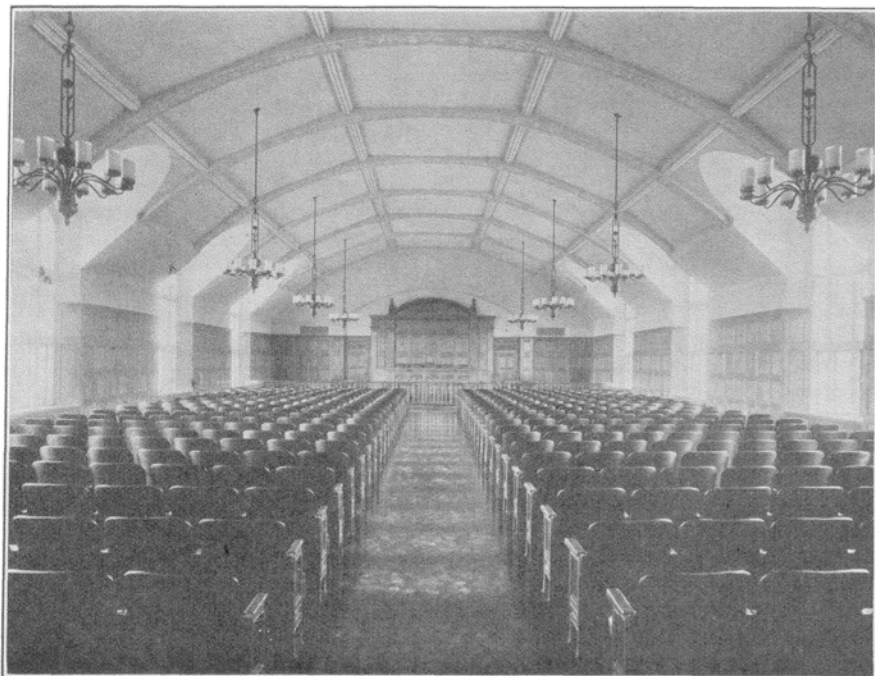
OZARK STUDIES

William G. Mather, Jr., '22, '23 Grad of the department of rural social organization in the New York State College of Agriculture has recently completed his report of social conditions in the Ozark mountains. Over WESG, the University radio station, he described conditions as he found them on his visit to the Ozarks this past summer in connection with social studies carried on by his department.

This study was made primarily because geographical conditions are much the same in the Ozarks as in southern New York State and the department of rural social organization wanted to determine how the Ozark people were meeting their problem of making a living from the soil.

Many interesting facts were brought out by the study. Climate and location have played the Ozark mountain folks a bad turn. Their crops do not grow well and they have had to become self-contained. In fact, says Mather, "you could build a wall around them and shut them off from the rest of the world, and the mountaineer would not have to change his habits of living very much." He described one old fellow who was quite typical of the folks of the region: "He has one hundred and forty acres in the top of the mountains. His taxes are about \$10 a year. One old horse does his plowing, cultivating, and harvesting. He keeps a garden, and stores the vegetables in a root cellar dug in the back yard where, incidentally, he and the family run when black clouds and high winds come, for small tornadoes raise havoc among the hills now and then. His two mournful cows and his 'haws' run free in the summer, and most of the hogs spend the winter in the pork barrel. Come prosperity or depression, he and his family eat; no high living, but they eat. His wife and seven children go barefoot through the Spring, Summer, and Fall, both within and without the house; they are not ashamed; all the neighbors do, too. His house is like all the mountain houses—a cabin of hewn logs, the chinks filled with sticks and stones and plaster.

"The Ozark mountaineer can spit more accurately than he can write; his whiskey, distilled in a home-made contraption down in the ravine, is better than his grammar; and his pockets, like yours and mine, are empty. But even now our modern culture is finding its way into the mountains and the time will soon be here when the simple joys of the mountain folks will vanish, and they will become like us."



THE MOOT COURT—in Myron Taylor Hall

Photo by Troy Studio

Walter Lippmann on "World Trends"

An Alumni Features Service Article — From an Address at the Recent
Conference on Current Problems

THIS HAS BEEN A LONG CRISIS. For those of us who are now in middle age virtually the whole of our adult lives has been spent amidst the disturbances, the threats and the dangers of this crisis. There were a few years, say from 1924 to 1929, when it seemed as if the earthquake of 1914 was over, that the ground beneath our feet had ceased to tremble, and that in our Western world at least the destruction was being repaired, the wounds were healing, and men had resumed the works of peace. We now know that then there came upon us convulsions greater than any for which we were prepared.

Only two other generations of Americans, those who made the Republic between 1776 and say 1810, and those who held it together between 1861 and 1880, have really known what it meant to have to defend the very foundations of civilized living against a breakdown into the anarchy of separated quarreling groups. It is difficult to over-estimate the nervous strain to which responsible men and women have been subjected in these twenty years. Think back to 1914, and then realize the tremendous demands which have been made upon human energy: the huge miseries of the Great War; the enormous complications of peacemaking; the revolutions in continental Europe; the first slow reconstruction in the Twenties; the breakdown in 1929; the panics and revolutions which have swept mankind. With such unremitting strains upon the moral reserves of our leaders, we are not to be astonished that statesmen have become confused and that the peoples have again and again acted as if they were more than a little mad.

Panic-minded People

It is this state of mind which is really the dominating fact of the crisis. If men all over the world were calm, collected, and willing to trust leaders who follow reason, it would not be difficult to make all the necessary adjustments to insure peace and set the world's economy going. There have been plenty of projects proposed which would have worked in a world where men were disposed to accept them. They have not worked because they were submitted to peoples who were too frightened, too hysterical and too distracted to understand them and to co-operate in realizing them. This, at least, is the main thing which I have learned from the crisis, and upon that conclusion I base what little understanding I have been able to attain as to how we must proceed to surmount the crisis.

Let me illustrate what I mean by our own experience in the last fifteen months. There is very good statistical evidence which goes to prove that as a purely economic phenomenon the world depression reached its low point in the mid-summer of 1932, and that in all the leading countries a very slow but nevertheless

real recovery began. But by the time the recovery had begun, there had been such an accumulation of misery and fear, the morale of peoples, their confidence in their leaders and in the accepted policies, had been so strained that they could not wait patiently for the very slow processes of recovery to work themselves out. In the United States, to speak only of our own affairs, patience was exhausted, panic seized the people, and the recovery of the summer of 1932 was not only halted but turned by a popular stampede in the winter of 1933 into something very near a catastrophe. By the end of February all enterprise was paralyzed, all confidence was gone.

A Governing Government

It was under such conditions that the new Administration took office. * * The situation was much too complicated to be dealt with by a Plan. What the President did was more realistic, more truly statesmanlike than that. He made it his first business to prove to the people that they had in Washington a government that could govern. In the first hundred days he implanted that conviction in the minds of the American nation and in the minds of all the world. The impression was driven home that there was no vested interest so powerful that it could block the action of the government; no dogma so deep-seated that it could prevent a bold experiment; no important group of people whose problems the government was not prepared to take in hand.

The greatness of the performance must be measured by its scope, its spirit and its vitality. At the end of February we were a congeries of disorderly, panic-stricken mobs and factions. In the hundred days from March to June we became again an organized nation confident of our power to provide for our own security and to control our own destiny. It was a triumphant achievement.

The secret of the American attack on this crisis does not lie in the NRA in the Agricultural Act or in the inflation or in any of the other specific policies that have been adopted. It lies in the revival of the American spirit through the conquest of fear.

I do not think that we need to apologize to ourselves for insisting that it is not

statistical calculations, economic theories, or technical procedure, important as they are, but the attainment of moral unity among free men which is raising us out of the depths of despair and confusion.

We have to work our way out because we are indomitable, having fixed it clearly in our minds that in a country so richly endowed, with a nation so full of vital energy, there can be no collapse through any cause except the demoralization of the people. It was demoralization that brought us to the verge of ruin last winter. It was demoralization that we overcame last spring. Unless we again become demoralized, the enterprise of the people working through collective understandings will carry us through to safety and well-being.

A Moral Unit of Nations

It is in this same spirit that we must shape our action in the greater crisis which prevails outside our own frontiers! That it is a dangerous crisis no man who realizes the condition of things in the Far East and in Central Europe will have much doubt. The awful truth is that the peace of the world hangs in the balance.

It is not by diplomatic formulae and by conventions and treaties that such a crisis can be overcome. It is only by the moral unity of all those nations which wish to keep the peace and to preserve for themselves and their children the standards of liberty and human decency. The forces of order in the world are still more powerful than the forces of chaos. But only if they are united. The question as to whether there is to be war or peace in Europe or in Asia will depend, therefore, on whether the strength of those who wish peace is or is not unmistakably greater than the strength of those who might gamble on an appeal to force.

We can well remember that there are many distastefulships in the world today, but none in the old democracies. The Fascists and Communists have overthrown new uncertain democracies; elsewhere they have been repulsed. Lenin founded his dictatorship on the ruins of Czarism, Mussolini founded his in a country which had barely achieved its national unity. * * Hitler overthrew a republic which was [Continued on page 110]

CORNELL-IN-CHINA

Continued from page 101] ning of the plan. Also there were discovered several other strains which show great promise.

Not only have improved strains of wheat, cotton and corn been developed, but also a large number of new varieties, selected largely for regional differences, koaliang, soy-beans, barley, millet, and corn. In the case of nearly every grain, it was possible by scientific development and selection, to obtain strains which proved superior to those grown by the farmers, and which yielded larger amounts per acre.

From the beginning of the project, there has been the closest cooperation between the department of Agronomy at Nanking, and the other departments of the Agricultural College there; such as the Department of Plant Pathology, and the Department of Entomology. The work of these departments, of course, has much to do with the increase in production of grains and other agricultural staples, and it was immediately recognized, that without their cooperation, the project would not produce the desired results.

Interestingly enough, the men to whom the continuation of the project have been entrusted, have nearly all studied at Cornell. In order to assure a sustaining of the aims and ideals of the project, the University of Nanking sent men to Ithaca for training in plant breeding, so that, while Cornell's official representatives are no longer participating actively in the work, Cornell is still behind the program, and the influence of the University has not been withdrawn.

Obstacles

It was evident from time to time that Nature, who has been responsible during the past for the large number and extent of famines in China, was not content to sit by and have Cornell scientists come over and teach the Chinese how to defeat her, and so she took a hand now and then, and by means of floods, diseases, and insect pests did what she could to prevent the success of the project. Several times experimental plots, and often whole fields, were destroyed by floods. Insects, and plant diseases did their share, also, but the entomologists and plant pathologists in Nanking were hard at work and it was only the floods, that actively held back progress on the plan.

In regard to the study of the production of rice, the experimenters have been working to discover whether it is possible to grow this grain agriculturally without the tedious and expensive transplanting which has for so long been thought necessary. This direct planting method involves much less labor than the transplanting method, and, although labor costs in China are low, it will make a great difference in production.

Greenbackism ?

Professor Reed Talks on "Gold and Prices"

"GREENBACKISM" will be the next step if we buy through fear of rising prices, maintained Professor Harold L. Reed '14 Ph.D., in a discussion of "Gold and Prices" sponsored by the Cornell Liberal Club in Myron Taylor Hall last Tuesday evening.

Speaking before a crowd that filled the Moot-Court Room, Professor Reed began his attack against the present financial policy by briefly sketching the methods depended on by George F. Warren '03, the president's adviser. One of Warren's favorite charts, he said, purports to show a regular relationship between the accumulated gold stocks of the world, industrial activity, and the price level. According to the chart, when there is a shortage of gold we have a decline in prices. Therefore the devaluationists contend that to reduce the gold content of the dollar would restore the proper relationship and prices would then rise. Professor Reed maintains that such a step is not necessary.

Justification

Professor Reed then went on to give the various arguments that devaluationists use and to show that no one of them was sufficient to justify reducing the gold content of the dollar.

The first of these is the so-called foreign exchange argument, that by cheapening the dollar in terms of foreign currencies our exporters would be benefited. He pointed out that it is easy for other countries to counteract this by adopting a policy of retaliation. They could reduce the gold content of their own money, or restrict American importations. Then too, if we do all the selling foreign countries would have no way of paying us. He concluded this argument by saying that we can look for business revival only through the removal of trade barriers the world over, not through "international bullying."

Next he cited the "Laughlin" theory—that the value of a commodity is fixed as a fixed weight of gold. Economists of the present do not agree with this theory, and yet in Warren's proposals we find a similar argument propounded. Inflationists advocate it because it apparently justifies devaluation and establishes an automatic check against the running away of prices. If a commodity is worth just so much gold then its price can be checked simply by increasing the gold content of the dollar.

Another argument for inflation (touched on above) is that we must reduce the gold content in order to increase

the dollar reserves of our central banking system, which would then be enabled to increase the amount of credit offering to member banks and so bring a higher price level. Here Professor Reed contends that such a step is not necessary, that we now have sufficient gold in the twelve federal reserve banks to increase the credit offerings enough to raise prices far above the 1929 levels. There are at least ten different processes by which the lending power of the Federal Reserve Banks could be enlarged.

The "Psychological" Argument

The fourth point of the inflationists is the psychological argument that buying to beat rising prices will bring about a rise. He admitted the validity of this but said that history offers no example of inflation thus developed that was kept within bounds. He cited the example of Germany where prices rose so rapidly through lack of confidence in the future value of the money, that the increasing supply of money could not keep pace with the needs. Depending on fear to bring a rise in prices is unsound and leads to "greenbackism."

As to the fifth argument, that increasing the amount of money the gold-mining industry had to spend would raise prices, Professor Reed said it would have beneficial results but these would be too small to produce a noticeable effect on the general price level.

Of the above five arguments for inflation, Professor Reed said the public should be told which one is being depended on.

Suggestions

He concluded by saying that we must look to a better handling of bank credit to keep industry from suffering too high peaks followed by depressions. Controlled credit offerings of our banking system would have avoided this present difficulty. A good banking system would restrict activities so that capital projects would not be overdone. At the present time what is needed more than anything else is to remove uncertainties retarding the free flow of bank credit into the capital markets. One of the greatest causes of these uncertainties is the recent gold policy of the present administration. He said that after the bank holiday, if all the efforts of the administration had been used to ease bank credit rather than to inflate we would now be on the way out, and so far along the way, that we would look on the inflationist proposals with the greatest of horror and regret.

* EDITOR'S NOTE: This article represents another Cornell opinion in the present monetary policy of the country. Both this and former articles are presented without prejudice as representing different schools of thought.

CORNELL ALUMNI NEWS

ITHACA, NEW YORK

FOUNDED 1899

INCORPORATED 1926

Published for the Cornell Alumni Corporation by the Cornell Alumni News Publishing Corporation.

Published weekly during the college year and monthly in July and August: thirty-five issues annually. Issue No. 1 is published in September. Weekly publication ends the last week in June. Issue No. 35 is published in August.

Subscription price \$4.00 a year, payable in advance. Canadian postage 35 cents a year extra; foreign 50 cents extra. Single copies fifteen cents each.

R. W. SAILOR '07

Publisher and Editor-in-Chief

Business Manager

R. C. STUART

Managing Editor

HARRY G. STUTZ '07

Asst. Mng. Editor JANE MCK. URQUHART '13

Associate Editors

MORRIS G. BISHOP '13 FOSTER M. COFFIN '12

HARRY L. CASE '29

Member Intercollegiate Alumni Extension Service

Printed by The Cayuga Press

Entered as Second Class Matter at Ithaca, N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 30, 1933

THE ECONOMISTS From Cornell University

CURRENT THOUGHT on economic problems of the nation seems to be muddled by a mass of opinion that is tintured with self-interest, with political aspirations, with fear, and with widespread ignorance.

The problem is not, unfortunately, wholly one of economics. It has to deal with human minds, depressed with fear, broken with misery, trying suddenly to think their way through a situation foreign to anything they have ever experienced.

Any theory that attempts to apply itself to the solution of a problem so complicated is necessarily over the heads of the great mass of the population. The average man or woman is obviously incapable of comprehending it. The average may well be extended to include most of those who are called on to enact legislation for its enforcement. A sincere but untrained opinion is likely to flop about like a weathervane, pointing in the direction of the most recent or the most vigorous wind.

There seem to be at least two schools of thought among the trained minds of the Cornell campus that are dominating a large portion of those untrained minds of the country that are endeavoring futilely to wrestle with the problem. Perhaps either school, unhampered, and given Mussolinic powers, could produce stability. Perhaps neither. We admit membership among the masses, without title to public opinion, and would recommend like humility on the part of those whose trumpets blare the tone given by some leader whose pitch is of doubtful origin.

Out of this whirlwind of chuckle-headed opinion in regard to relative values, no more valuable than those of similar persons five years ago, it must give Cornellians a high satisfaction to note the emergence of trained leaders of economic theory who, leaving their posts on our own campus, have gone to the aid of our government in the hour of trial.

It matters little what one's beliefs, opinions, or theories, if any, may be. These now have nation-wide recognition, and they are our own people. If they can haul the nation out of the mud they can stand a little mud slung from the sidelines and they can afford to let posterity evaluate them.

DEAN KIMBALL HONORED

Dexter S. Kimball, dean of the College of Engineering at Cornell, will receive his second significant honor of the year on December 6 when he is to be awarded the Worcester Reed Warner Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for distinguished contributions to the field of industrial economics. Dean Kimball's earlier award was the Lamme Medal, awarded to outstanding engineers by the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. The late Professor I. P. Church was awarded this in 1930.

The Warner Medal, given annually to an American Engineer for notable written contributions in mechanical engineering or industrial management, is awarded from the income of a \$25,000 bequest by the late Worcester Reed Warner of Cleveland, former president of the A.S.M.E. Dean Kimball's most outstanding contribution to thought in these fields has been his *Principles of Industrial Organization*, the fourth edition of which has recently been published.

Dean Kimball has been dean of the College of Engineering since 1920, and twice acting President of the University. He is a former president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of the American Engineering Council, and of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

PROFESSOR FAUST

The Austrian Great Gold Cross of Merit, the highest award that the Austrian government can confer on a foreigner, has been awarded to Professor Albert B. Faust, of the department of German in the University, according to a communication received from the Austrian Embassy at Washington. The award, conferred by Federal President of the Republic of Austria Wilhelm Miklas, is granted in recognition of Professor Faust's distinguished lectures at the University of Vienna during the early part of this year.

Professor Faust, who has long been among the foremost Germano-Ameri-

cans, was called to the University of Vienna last year as American exchange professor on an appointment made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The lectures which resulted in the award of the Gold Cross of Merit were on the subject "The German Immigrations to the United States and their Influence."

A native-born American of German parents, Professor Faust was born in Baltimore, where he attended Johns Hopkins University, taking his A.B. there in 1889 and his Ph.D. in 1892. Subsequently he studied in the University of Berlin and the University of Vienna. He came to Cornell as assistant professor of German in 1904, after having taught that subject at Johns Hopkins, Wesleyan University, and the University of Wisconsin. He was made professor of German at Cornell in 1910, and has served in the department since then.

Professor Faust's most distinguished contribution to scholarship was his *The German Element in the United States*, published in 1909. The first draft of this book was awarded the Conrad Seipp Memorial Prize of \$3,000 under the auspices of the University of Chicago, and the Loubat Prize by the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences at Berlin, in 1911. He has also published two books in German, *Charles Sealsfield, Der Dichter beider Hemisphären* (1897), and *Das Deutschtum in den Vereinigten Staaten* (1912); as well as a *Guide to the Materials for American History in Swiss and Austrian Archives*. He is the compiler of *Swiss Emigrants to the American Colonies in the Eighteenth Century* (1920), and the editor of textbooks in German.

In 1929, Professor Faust delivered the principal address in the German Reichstag at the centennial observance of the birth of Carl Schurz, eminent German-born American statesman and abolitionist in the middle of the last century. Before travelling to Germany to deliver the address Professor Faust had organized a campaign in the United States for a Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation to foster closer relations between the United States and Germany. Former President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell was then Ambassador to Germany, and was a participant in the exercises.

Professor Faust is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, of the American Historical Association, of Phi Beta Kappa, and Beta Theta Pi fraternity. He returned to his duties at Cornell in September of this year.

DR. ALPHEUS W. SMITH '19, son of Dean Albert W. Smith '78, spoke twice last week over radio station WENR in Chicago in a series of talks on "Contemporary Thought," given under the auspices of Northwestern University.

The Week on the Campus

ON WEDNESDAY night the editor of this department took the sleeper at Watkins to go to Washington on business wholly unconnected with the government of the United States, its monetary system or its agrarian problems. The porter and the Pullman conductor called us Professor and made an unusual fuss over us. This unaccustomed attention was later explained when the three of us got pally in the smoking compartment. It seems that a large number of Cornell professors have been taking that sleeper to Washington in recent months. Most of them never come back. They stay over, the porter said, to become Secretary of this, or Director of that or Expert Adviser to something else. There has been so much of this one-way traffic that a Washington porter has to play safe and make a fuss over all Ithaca passengers, however humble and homely. Any one of them might turn out to be very important.

THE AREOPAGUS has made its first appearance of the present year. The Areopagus describes itself as "A Journal of Opinion" and is sponsored by the Cornell United Religious Work—formerly Barnes Hall. It costs five cents. Among the contributions to this issue are "Why Philosophy" by Professor Burtt, "Thoughts on Russia" by J. R. Withrow, Jr., '35, and "Ithaca Looks at the NRA" by Vincenta Phelps '35 and Gilbert Stinger '34.

NO AMOUNT of education, civilization or social discipline can wholly curb the occasional eruption of primitive passions. In moments of great emotion even the college man rises superior to the rules of rhetoric and shows the savage in his diction. Read this from the *Sun's* Agony Column of November 21—"Will person who took brown, camel hair polo coat from Ag-Domecon dance Tuesday night kindly return same to Willard Straight desk within three days or we will report you to the University Proctor as we found out who you are."

ON NOVEMBER 20 the 86th birthday of Miss Mary Cornell, only surviving child of the founder, was quietly but generally observed by the community. After a happy day Miss Cornell issued this message—"Give the students my love and tell them I am always thinking about them. I love to have people call on me, especially students."

MR. FRANCIS T. HUNTER '16 and Mr. William Tilden gave an excellent exhibition of lawn tennis in the Drill Hall on Saturday. Lawn tennis is a peculiar game

and seems to make for longevity. How many sprinters, wrestlers or oarsmen of the class of 1916 would care to get out before an audience to give a demonstration of sports at which they were once adept? But Mr. Hunter plays vastly better tennis now than he did when he was an undergraduate.

LAST WEEK in Ithaca was devoted chiefly to filling the Community Chest. Everyone in town and on the campus was either out soliciting subscriptions or staying home to receive solicitors. The amount sought is \$74,425. Every year it seems wholly impossible to raise any such sum and every year Ithaca does it.

PROFESSOR VLADIMIR KARAPETOFF has been elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Ithaca College—formerly the Conservatory of Music. He succeeds Mr. L. P. Smith of the Ithaca Gun Company who was recently elected Mayor of the City.

ANOTHER EFFORT is being made this year to stimulate student interest in skiing as a competitive sport. Lots of students at Cornell own and use skis, but for the most part they use them merely to slide down hill on. Mr. Millet G. Morgan '37 is pushing the thing this time and has made an excellent beginning. Mr. Morgan comes Hanover, New Hampshire and is regarded there—even under the critical standards of that place—as a pretty good skier.

MR. JAMES STEPHENS, the Irish poet, read charmingly from his own works in Baker Hall on Thursday night. He packed the third largest auditorium on the campus.

AND ON the same night the Cosmopolitan Club gave a dinner in celebration of the 29th anniversary of its foundation. There sat to the table undergraduate representatives of Afghanistan, Barbados, Canada, England, the Philippines, Germany, Peru, Porto Rico, South Africa, India, Sweden, and Venezuela.

MR. CHARLES R. COHEN '36 has gotten himself into the papers as the victim of a partially successful attempt at kidnapping. He was picked up by three strangers, the papers report, in front of the Ithaca Hotel, blindfolded, and driven to Phillipsburg, New Jersey, where he was liberated after a brief incarceration. The abductors communicated with Mr. Cohen's father but evidently lost their nerve before the question of ransom had been determined. Captain Mead, the

University proctor, is working on the case. To date the only clue is that the crime-car had a New Jersey license. The authorities are a bit skeptical of Mr. Cohen's story.

ON SATURDAY NIGHT the undergraduate members of the musical organizations had a dinner at the Johnny Parson Club. There was much informal singing of a sort to warm the heart of the returning alumnus of any age. Most old graduates feel perfectly at home in any student party—until the boys begin to sing. Then they feel out of it. Ordinary fraternity-house singing nowadays is in unison and is apt to be pretty poor, if you ask me. Alumni can't join in with any confidence or pleasure. It's all so different. But when one meet up with the Glee Club or the Savage Club it's just like the old days. Simpson '88, Jones '96 or Tompkins '10 can edge up to the high tenors or the bull basses, as they prefer, and go right along with the boys blissfully and unafraid. It's harmony that the trained undergraduates sing even now.

AN ORGANIZATION known as the Fraternity Stewards Association has been formed to promote group purchasing. Twenty-three houses have joined and these represent about 1,000 mouths accustomed to snap at national advertized food products three times a day. What an outlet for Aunt Jemima's Pancakes, Jones Dairy Farm Sausages and Post Toasties!

ON NOVEMBER 19 Willard Straight celebrated the eighth anniversary of its birth. My goodness! It doesn't seem that long. Students take Willard Straight as a matter of course. To returning alumni it is a novel wonder. Campus dwellers are more puzzled each year over how we got along before we had it.

JOHN D. COFFMAN '07 has been named chief forester at the head of a newly created branch in the office of national parks, in the Department of the Interior.

FOR THE FIRST time in years there was a turn out on Sunday morning to meet the team when it rolled in to East Ithaca at 7:45 on its return from Hanover. Some twenty-five members of the band braved the rigors of a zero morning to play the battered fighters back to quarters. Pajamas peeked out between the tops of galoshes and the bottoms of fur coats, steam rose from every running nose, the slip-horn was frozen up and out of commission, but there was never played sweeter or more heart-warming music than that emitted by these gallant troubadours at the old E. C. and N. station on Sunday morning. R.B

TREE SPARROW Specimens Added to Museum

That the ornithologist's life consists of more than strolling out to a convenient field to listen to the ariatic performances of feathered songsters, was amply demonstrated by the past summer's experience of Miss A. M. Heydweiller, Grad. Miss Heydweiller, who is studying ornithology at Cornell under Professor Arthur A. Allen '07, began to interest herself in the life of the tree sparrow, because it was one of the few birds with winter quarters in the vicinity of Ithaca. Last winter she spent a good deal of time down in the *Tess of the Storm Country* section, peering into clumps and thickets in search of the elusive tree sparrow. As an aid to her observation, she captured as many sparrows as possible and glued a brightly colored feather to each before liberating it. These feathers enabled her to identify the birds on later occasions, and by this means she was able to trace variations in individual habits and to study the birds' family relations.

Miss Heydweiller then sought further knowledge in various ornithological publications in the University Library. The data on tree sparrows proved to be meager. There was only one thing left to do, and that was to go to Hudson Bay where it was known the tree sparrows spent the summer.

As soon as classes were dismissed in June, Miss Heydweiller, set off for the North via the Hudson Bay Railway. Just before her start she telegraphed a missionary in Port Churchill, Manitoba (latitude 59) and arranged for a room in his place. On her arrival the missionary looked her over and told her that he had never before taken in a roomer, but that since Jacob Gould Schurman, former president of Cornell, was born in Canada he guessed Cornell students must be all right.

For the first few weeks at Fort Churchill, Miss Heydweiller found observations difficult because of the ten foot blanket of snow that still prevailed in many places, but before long she felt her trip more than justified. Tree sparrows were abundant, and daily she learned new secrets of their life. She obtained some 200 excellent photographs that illustrate various phases of the birds' activities. To accomplish this, she travelled many miles afoot and by canoe and spent many nights out in the open to be on hand at the break of dawn. Besides her tree sparrow studies, Miss Heydweiller found time to extend her observations to other birds of the region and made many discoveries of interest to Cornell's ornithologists.

At the end of the summer she returned to Cornell with a complete history of the tree sparrow and with many specimens of Northern bird life that will be added to Cornell's already extensive though little publicized natural history museum.

ENGINEERS TO MAKE TESTS

The present classes in Materials Laboratory of the School of Civil Engineering are conducting a series of tests to show how much visual inspection can be depended on in judging the strength of Douglas Fir. Mr. Ernest Dolge of Tacoma, Washington recently presented to the School a quantity of structural size timbers to be tested as beams, joists, and posts. These are now being used, and according to Professor H. H. Scofield '05 they are proving much better for testing purposes than the usual small and uninteresting specimens the college has been using in the past. The purpose of these tests is to assist young engineers to judge which timbers are good and which are not and why. One of the chief points being investigated is an outgrowth of a study previously made which showed that the strength of Douglas Fir can be quite accurately estimated through careful visual inspection. This inspection includes such factors as the width of the dark part of the annual ring in relation to the whole ring, the amount of cross grain or knots present and their location, the number of annual rings per inch.

The Cornell tests are being made according to A.S.T.M. specifications and wherever possible photographs are being made to preserve results.

NOTE TO ALUMNI

The Cornell University Library was fortunate enough to secure by the gift of Cornell alumni who served during the World War in France, an almost complete set of the American soldiers' newspaper "The Stars and Stripes" which was published in Paris in 1918 and 1919. The Library's file however lacks the following numbers

Vol. 2, no. 13, May 2, 1919

Vol. 2, no. 15, May 16, 1919

Vol. 2, no. 17, May 30, 1919

Vol. 2, no. 18, June 6, 1919

If any Cornell alumnus could supply one or more of these numbers to fill the gap, the Library would be extremely grateful to receive them.

IT HAS BEEN SAID that the old college spirit is dying out on Cornell's campus and that freshmen are allowed to do as they please. Not so among the architects of White Hall for last week they indulged in several beautiful examples of freshman tubbing. The upperclass judicial session was short and to the point. Unruly freshmen were taken in hand allowed to retain only their gaudy shorts and forced to march down a row of high stools between two lines of hilarious avengers. At the end of the row they were propelled down a long slide made of soaped drafting boards and into a tub of cold, cold water. Reports this week are that White Hall yearlings are exceedingly well behaved.

Just

Looking Around

WELL, we are helping to make history down in Washington, with a fine team of history-makers, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., '13, acting Sec. Agr., William I. Myers '14, Gov. Farm Credit Admin., George F. Warren '03, chief dollar-tosser, Henry Bruere '00, Fed. Credit Co-ord., Russell Lord '20, Spec. Asst. Agr. Adj. Adm., John R. Fleming '22, Asst. to Sec. Agr., Maurice C. Bond Ph.D. '28, Agr. Adj. Adm., Forrest F. Hill Ph.D. '30, Farm Credit Adm., and a good many others. Washington seems a very homey place to the Cornellian just now. So much so, indeed, that the New York Times speaks editorially, and querulously of "the Cornell coterie now apparently regnant at Washington." And the New York Herald Tribune refers to "the Cornell dollar" with what certainly sounds like a sniff.

And what does Cornell think about the Cornell dollar? Why, all kinds of things. Professor Harold L. Reed Ph.D. '14, of the Department of Economics does not think it is a very good idea, and the rest of the economists of the Arts College, so far as quoted, seem to agree. Is this disagreement due to jealousy of the upper and lower campuses? Are the Arts economists Tories because they are left in Ithaca while the Ag economists are mostly in Washington? Why evidently not. The point seems to be that Professor Warren, a man of great force of intellect and character, has converted his own students and colleagues, whilst the Arts economists, never having come under his influence, follow their own reasoning to their own conclusions.

I have been trying to use "whilst" for seven years.

Ted Shawn and his men dancers were here last week. Mr. Shawn, interviewed by the Sun, approved the government sponsorship of dancing in Germany. "They are obtaining from their rhythmic expression in group patterns a general feeling of unity and mass action which will be useful in the case of a national emergency." It's nice that the next war will be rhythmical, anyway.

Anxious readers have been writing in to ask theological questions—what is original sin, after all? One correspondent wants to know whether I follow St. Augustine or St. Thomas Aquinas. No, I will not answer. I am afraid you would accuse me of Pelagianism or at best Semi-Pelagianism. I would not smell of the fagot, as we used to say in the Middle Ages.

M.G.B.

THE ALUMNI NEWS will be glad to forward orders for the Cornell Etchings shown on the back cover.

"WHERE TO, PLEASE?"



SCARCELY a day passes—sometimes scarcely an hour in the day—that you do not go visiting by telephone. It is truly the magic carpet that transports you, quickly and easily, to places you would like to be and people you would like to see.

Who can estimate the value of the telephone in the daily lives of millions of men and women . . . in time and money saved, in increased efficiency, in security and priceless help in time of need!

Contact, communication, swift interchange of ideas—these benefits the

modern world offers you. The telephone is one of the chief instruments by which you can seize them. With it at your elbow you are ready for what may come—for opportunity, for emergency, for the brief word that may open a fresh chapter in your life.

Within the next twenty-four hours, sixty million telephone calls will be made over Bell System wires—each a separate, individual transaction, complete in itself. Yet your own calls will go through as quickly and efficiently as if the entire system had been built especially for you.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

VOCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Several Cornell doctors of philosophy and former graduate students here will take part in the program of the Agricultural Education Section of the American Vocational Association in Detroit next week.

Dr. Rolland M. Stewart, head of the department of Agricultural Education at the University, will be chairman of the section considering "Readjustment, Rural Credit, and Rural Education," the morning of December 8. Dr. William I. Myers '14 Ph.D., governor of Farm Credit Administration, will speak on "Reconstruction of the Agricultural Credit of the Nation," the same morning. Clarence L. Angerer '31 sp., assistant supervisor of vocational agriculture at Jefferson City, Missouri, will preside over the ensuing discussion.

The session Saturday morning, December 9, will be devoted to the work of the committee on research in agricultural education. Doctor Stewart will present his survey on teacher training. Dr. Frank W. Lathrop '14, '22 Ph.D., of the University of Tennessee, will report on the evening school program. Ray Fife '32 sp., supervisor of agricultural education at Ohio State University will speak on "The Agricultural Education Outlook."

On December 7, at the opening meeting of the convention, Ralph H. Woods '30 Ph.D. will speak on "Teaching

Farm Reorganization to Evening School Groups." Dr. Woods teaches at the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, Kentucky. Charles B. Gentry '19, of Connecticut State College, will discuss "Teaching Farm Management to High School Groups." That afternoon, Harold G. Kenestrick '26 grad., of Ohio State University, will lead the discussion on the uses of old land.

ORNITHOLOGISTS

Cornellians took a prominent part in the annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, November 14 to 16. The seventeen Cornell ornithologists who attended presented many of the papers and provided some interesting contributions to the exhibit section. The bird paintings of George M. Sutton Grad. attracted favorable comment and were regarded as an important aid in acquainting the public with the beauty and value of America's bird life. Arthur A. Allen's '11 paper on the ruffed grouse was one of the highlights of the meet as it brought out many details that were heretofore either unknown or not established. A paper presented jointly by Arthur A. Allen '11, P. P. Kellog '29 and Albert R. Brand '29 described their method of recording bird songs with the aid of a sound truck.

Other Cornellians who contributed to the discussions were Mrs. Gladys Frane

Grad., William D. Sargent '31, Victor E. Gould Grad.; Albert H. Hochbaum Grad., Paul E. Hering '27; Miss A. Marguerite Heydweiller Grad., Rufus LeFevre Grad., Miss T. M. Cope Grad., and Phillip B. Street '35.

WALTER LIPPMANN

Continued from page 104] half-strangled from the hour of its birth. But in the old democracies of Scandinavia, of France, of Switzerland, of Holland, of Great Britain, of the Dominions, of the United States, among the peoples who have lived under the heritage of liberalism for a century or more, the systems of ordered liberty remain. The samplings of democracy have been uprooted, but the old trees whose roots are deep in the soil are weathering the storm.

Never fear. The day will come when the democracies of Europe and America will be able to say, as Pitt said of England in the crisis of the Revolution and the wars of his days: We have saved ourselves by our own exertions, and the world by our example.

MISS MAE WEST packed them in at the Strand for four days with her picture "I'm No Angel." The cinemas of Ithaca ordinarily give three performances a day—one in the afternoon and two in the evening. But this wasn't nearly enough when Miss West came to Cornell.

The Following Leading Articles will Appear in the December Issue of the Cornell Law Quarterly

A Forgotten Section of the Fourteenth Amendment
 Martial Rule, In the Light of *Sterling v. Constantin*
 Creditor Control of Corporations; Operating Receiverships;
 Corporate Reorganizations
 Unfair Competition by False Statements or Disparagement

by Phanor J. Eder
 by Charles Fairman

by Chester Rohrlach
 by Harry D. Nims

Notes and Comments on Recent Cases
 Book Reviews

Published by the Faculty and Students of the Cornell Law School
 in December, February, April and June

Subscription \$2.50 per year

Single copies \$.90

The Cornell Law Quarterly, Ithaca, New York

OTHER COLLEGES

From Dartmouth comes the complaint that "the classroom has failed." *The Dartmouth*, undergraduate publication, is campaigning vigorously for the abolition of prerequisites; *Steeplejack* concocts visions of the Ideal College; and the *Dartmouth Alumni Magazine* confesses that if there is anything resembling a unanimous campus opinion at Dartmouth, it hovers among the notions, "the present Dartmouth set-up is not wholly perfect"; "the college is spiritually bankrupt"; or simply "a subconscious suspicion that something's missing around here." The dissatisfaction with the curriculum at Dartmouth, however, does not express itself in the form of a belief that the curriculum should be abolished. Rather, Hanoverians appear to be campaigning for a more modern, in a sense a more liberal curriculum. *The Dartmouth* thinks that the curriculum should be more realistic. It advocates a course in Marriage, and one in Modern Literature. The *Alumni Magazine* discovers that there has been a course given in the latter for the past fifteen years, but it concedes, notwithstanding, that "there is something wrong with the college."

Finally, here is a Chicago alumnus complaining in the *University of Chicago Magazine* that "The American liberal arts colleges have never sponsored the arts. The great mediums of self-expression—painting, sculpture, music—have been completely crowded out of the picture in the so-called 'Arts' college by literary, linguistic, and scientific studies. Where the arts have gained a meager footing in the college, this critic points out, it has been principally in some literalized form: not music, but the 'appreciation of music'; not painting, but the 'appreciation of painting.'" "The result has been," he says, "that the 'Arts Colleges' have had no arts." A program for the development of the arts in the Arts Colleges is projected, with six objectives.

First—It will give the arts a significant and vital place in the program of the college—a place which they rightly deserve, and which the contemporary needs of society demand. *Second*—By providing for and encouraging creative activities in the arts it will loose them from their shackles and will provide an important stimulus for a real period of creative productivity in American art. *Third*—It will offer wide opportunities for the entire student population of the colleges to participate in art activities. *Fourth*—It will greatly enrich the cultural life of the campus by presenting to the campus opportunities to hear, see, and appreciate all forms of good art. *Fifth*—The campus will become a cultural center for the immediate community and the surrounding territory. *Sixth*

—The college will discover art interests and abilities which it will encourage and develop and will select students for a continuation of their work into advanced study and eventually into a career.

One does not have to stretch his imagination to discover a common note in all of these various criticisms. There is a feeling that the liberal college ought to be liberalized; that the arts college ought to be truly hospitable to the arts in the live meaning of that term. Under it all is the suspicion that the college is a bit too much like a grammar school; not free enough, not mature enough, to offer anything really vital to the demands of potentially vital intellects. Treat the man as a man, it is said, and the woman as a woman, and each is more likely to come up to a higher standard of positive achievement.

PHI BETA KAPPA has elected the following as officers for '33-'34. President, Horace L. Jones '09 Ph.D., Professor of Greek; vice-president, Robert P. Sibley, assistant dean and secretary of the College of Arts and Sciences; secretary, Ernest A. Kubler '26 Ph.D., instructor in German; assistant secretary, Henry A. Myers '29, assistant in English; treasurer, Leonard P. Adams '28 A.B., '30 A.M., instructor in Economics; registrar, Ernest A. Kubler; executive committee, Herbert A. Wichelns '26 A.B., '22 Ph.D., professor in Public Speaking, and Miss Marian Glacser Grad.

JACOB I. GOLDBAS '34, plunging number three back on the Cornell football eleven, has been elected president of the newly-formed Boxing Club, which is taking over the sponsorship of pugilistic activities on the Campus.

★ Enjoy a 4 STAR HOTEL in New York ★



1400 large rooms...each with bath {tub and shower} servitor and radio. Single from \$2.50. Double from \$3.50.

JOHN T. WEST, Manager
Send for Booklet T

Hotel LINCOLN

44TH TO 45TH STREETS AT 8TH AVENUE • NEW YORK

★ for BUSINESS...1 block from Times Square, 3 blocks from 5th Ave. Underground passageway to all subways.

★ for DINING...3 fine restaurants to choose from—coffee room, tavern grill, main dining room.

Breakfast from 30c Luncheon from 65c
Dinner from 85c

★ for RECREATION...69 fine theatres within 6 blocks. 1 block from Broadway...4 short blocks to Madison Square Garden.

★ for QUIET SLEEP...Our 32 stories of fresh air and sunshine assure you quiet comfort at all hours.

ESTABROOK & CO.

Members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

Sound Investments
Investment Counsel and Supervision

Roger H. Williams '95
Resident Partner New York Office
40 Wall Street

Quality . . .
Service

E. H. Wanzer

The Grocer

Aurora and State Sts.
Ithaca, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY OF CORNELL ALUMNI

WALTER S. WING '07, Gen'l Sales Mgr.



60 East 42nd Street, New York City

KENOSHA, WIS.

MACWHYTE COMPANY

Manufacturers Wire and Wire Rope
Streamline and Round Tie Rods
for Airplanes

JESSEL S. WHYTE, M.E. '13, VICE-PRESIDENT
R. B. WHYTE, M.E. '13, GEN. SUPT.

TULSA, OKLA.

HERBERT L. MASON, LL.B. '00

Attorney and Counselor at Law
18th Floor, Philtower Building
MASON, WILLIAMS & LYNCH

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THEODORE K. BRYANT '97, '98

Master Patent Law, G. W. U. '08
Patents and Trade Marks Exclusively
309-314 Victor Building

Cleves Cafeteria

1715 G Street, N. W.
½ block west State War and Navy Bldg.
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON & DINNER
RUTH CLEVES JUSTUS '16

BALTIMORE, MD.

WHITMAN, REQUARDT & SMITH

Water Supply, Sewerage, Structural
Valuations of Public Utilities, Reports,
Plans, and General Consulting Practice.

EZRA B. WHITMAN, C.E. '01
G. J. REQUARDT, C.E. '09
B. L. SMITH, C.E. '14
Baltimore Trust Building

NEW GUINEA EXPEDITION

First details of the expedition which sailed last January from New York City to New Guinea for the purpose of collecting bird and mammal skins and plant specimens from this little-known island, some of whose inhabitants are cannibals, have been received at Cornell University. A letter from Mrs. A. L. Rand of Seneca Falls, N. Y., wife of Dr. Rand, who received his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1932, describes the progress of the expedition which was sent into the field by the American Museum of Natural History with Port Moresby, Papua, New Guinea, as its destination. The conquering of Mount Albert Edward, little-explored mountain peak nine days in from the coast of New Guinea, was described by Mrs. Rand.

The expedition, made up of Dr. Richard, research associate of the Department of Mammology of the American Museum, as leader, includes Dr. Rand as ornithologist. At Port Moresby they were joined by Mr. L. J. Brass of the Queensland Museum, Australia, a botanist who has had much experience collecting in northern Australia, the Celebes, and in the Solomon Islands. Mr. J. C. Adamson was engaged to manage their transport.

After a short trip along the coast the expedition started for the interior with the summit of Mount Albert Edward as its objective. "Here at 16,000 feet," Mrs. Rand's letter states, "the party camped for two months collecting some rare and little-known forms, while Adamson went back and forth bringing in cans of tinned beef, rice, and other supplies. Some supplies such as sugar cane and sweet potatoes were brought up and offered for sale by the natives at some of the camps. Another camp was made in the Murray Pass at 6,000 feet, another in the Vanapa Valley at Urana, and another trip along the coast is planned before the party will return to New York."

The birds and mammals will come to the American Museum, where the report will be prepared, and the plants will go to the New York Botanical Gardens.

LAND GRANT CONVENTION

Several of the administrative officers of the University returned last week from the forty-seventh annual convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, held in Chicago. The Cornellians in attendance included Provost Arthur R. Mann '04, Dean Dexter S. Kimball, Dean Carl E. Ladd '12, Dean Cornelius Betten '05, acting Extension Director. Van Breed Hart '16, Director Flora Rose '08, and Dr. U. P. Hendrick, director of the Experimental Station at Geneva. Miss Rose spoke on "The Place of Home Economics in a Changing Society."

The two Cornellians recently elevated to high station at Washington also attended the convention: Dr. William I.

Myers '14, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., '13. Professor Myers, who is now head of the Farm Credit Association, made an address on "Developments and Progress in Attaining the Objectives of the Farm Credit Association." Mr. Morgenthau also gave a short address.

George F. Zook '09, United States Commissioner of Education, was also in attendance at the convention.

CORNELLIAN NAMED Judge Advocate

Col. Arthur W. Brown '97 has been named judge advocate general of the United States Army, to succeed Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, retired. The office is one of the highest ranking in the War Department, inferior only to the assistant secretaries of War and the chief of staff. Colonel Brown advances from the post of executive officer in the judge advocate general's office in Washington, and judge advocate of the First Corps in Boston.

Colonel Brown's career was determined in large measure by the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the year following his graduation from Cornell. At that time he enlisted in the army as private in the field artillery, and he has been with the United States Army uninterruptedly since that time. He was advanced rapidly during the war with Spain, serving in all of the non-commissioned offices, and becoming commissioned lieutenant in 1899.

Colonel Brown saw six years of active service in the Philippines, and in 1909 was named assistant to the judge advocate of the Central Division at Chicago, and in 1910 judge advocate of the Second Division, at Texas City. He was in Texas until the outbreak of the World War, being appointed major in the judge advocate general's department in 1916.

During the World War, Colonel Brown was division advocate in the A.E.F., then corps judge advocate, and judge advocate of the First Army. After the Armistice he was judge advocate of the Panama Canal Department until 1922. Returning to Washington in 1923, he was in the judge advocate general's office until 1927, serving on the Tacna-Arica commission in 1925. In 1927 he was detailed to the Seventh Corps Area at Omaha, and in 1928 to service in Nicaragua with the mission supervising the presidential elections in that country. He became executive officer in Washington in 1929.

PROFESSOR DONALD ENGLISH, of the Department of Economics, left the Ithaca Memorial Hospital last week after having been confined there since last winter with an infection in his knee. Professor English was in a grave condition several times in the course of his illness but his physicians are satisfied that he is greatly improved, and out of danger. The infection resulted from an injury suffered in an automobile accident.

CORNELL CLUB LUNCHEONS

Many of the Cornell Clubs hold luncheons at regular intervals. A list is given below for the particular benefit of travelers who may be in the some of these cities on dates of meetings. Names and addresses of the club secretaries are given. Unless otherwise listed, the meetings are of men:

<i>Name of Club</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Time</i>
Akron (Women)	1st Saturday	Homes of Members	1:00 p.m.
Secretary: Mrs. Ralph B. Day '16, 245 Pioneer Street, Akron.			
Albany	Monthly	University Club	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: George W. Street '23, 158 State Street, Albany.			
Baltimore	Monday	Engineers' Club	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: Frank H. Carter '16, 220 Pleasant Street, Baltimore.			
Boston	Monday	American House,	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: Walter P. Phillips '15, 11 Beacon Street, Boston. 56 Hanover Street			
Boston (Women)	Tuesday (3rd)	Y. W. C. A.	4:00 p.m.
Secretary: Mrs. M. Gregory Dexter '24, 24 Somerset Street, Worcester.			
Buffalo	Friday	Hotel Statler	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: Herbert R. Johnston '17, Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo.			
Buffalo (Women)	Monthly	College Club	12:00 noon
Secretary: Miss Alice C. Buerger '25, 3900 Main Street, Eggertsville.			
Chicago	Thursday	Mandels	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: C. Longford Felske '24, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago.			
Cleveland	Thursday	Cleveland Athletic Club	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Charles C. Colman '12, 1836 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.			
Denver	Friday	Daniel Fisher's Tea Room	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: James B. Kelly '05, 1660 Stout Street, Denver.			
Detroit	Thursday	Union Guardian Bldg.	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Edwin H. Strunk '25, c/o Packard Motor Co., Detroit.			
Los Angeles	Thursday	University Club	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Clarence D. Coulter '18, 816 W. 5th Street, Los Angeles.			
Los Angeles (Women)	Last Saturday	Tea Rooms	Luncheons
Secretary: Miss Bertha Griffin '09, 1711 W. 66th Street, Los Angeles.			
Milwaukee	Friday	University Club	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Henry M. Stillman '30, 727 Maryland Street, Milwaukee.			
Newark	2nd Friday	Down Town Club	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: Milton H. Cooper '28, 744 Broad Street, Newark.			
New York	Daily	Cornell Club, 245 Madison Avenue	
Secretary: Andrew E. Tuck '98, 245 Madison Avenue, New York.			
Philadelphia	Daily	Cornell Club, 1219 Spruce Street	
Secretary: Stanley O. Law '17, 907 Fidelity-Philadelphia Bldg., Philadelphia.			
Philadelphia (Women)	1st Saturday	Homes of Members	Luncheon
Secretary: Miss Mildred H. Hiller '25, 812 W. Birch Street, Philadelphia.			
Pittsburgh	Friday	Kaufman's Dining Room	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: George P. Buchanan '12, Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh.			
Pittsburgh (Women)	Monthly	Homes of Members	Afternoon
Secretary: Mrs. James P. O'Connor '27, Coronado Apartments, Pittsburgh.			
Rochester	Wednesday	University Club	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Leslie E. Briggs '21, 236 Powers Building, Rochester.			
Rochester (Women)	Monthly (usually Wednesday)	Homes of Members	Evening
Secretary: Miss Esther M. Rhodes '27, 224 Alexander Street, Rochester.			
San Francisco	2nd Wednesday	S. F. Commercial Club	12:15 p.m.
President: Walter B. Gerould '21, 575 Mission Street, San Francisco.			
San Francisco (Women)	2nd Saturday	Homes of Members	Luncheon or Tea
Secretary: Mrs. Wilson D. Clark '10, 732 Contra Costa Avenue, San Francisco.			
Syracuse	Wednesday	University Club	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: William J. Thorne '11, 333 South Warren Street, Syracuse.			
Syracuse (Women)	2nd Monday	Homes of Members	6:30 p.m.
Secretary: Miss Leah M. Bladen '24, 139 Wood Avenue, Syracuse.			
Trenton	Monday	Chas. Hertzels Restaurant, Bridge & S. Broad Sts.	
Secretary: Carlman M. Rinck '24, 695 Rutherford Avenue, Trenton.			
Utica	Tuesday	University Club	12:00 noon
Secretary: Harold J. Shackelton '28, 255 Genesee Street, Utica.			
Utica (Women)	3rd Monday	Homes of Members	Dinner
Secretary: Mrs. Charles C. Beakes '18, 159 Pleasant Street, Utica.			
Washington, D. C.	Thursday	University Club	12:30 p.m.
Secretary: Edward Holmes '05, 1416 F Street N. W., Washington.			
Waterbury, Conn.	2nd Wednesday	Waterbury Club	12:15 p.m.
Secretary: Edward Sanderson '26, 155 Buckingham Street, Waterbury.			

ORIGINAL

ETCHINGS ~

WITH THE CLOSE of the present football season, thoughts of the approaching holidays are uppermost in our minds. This year as never before the need of something new in the way of gifts is paramount. Why not give someone an etching of Cornell for Christmas—a remembrance of the four happiest years in his life, and something he will treasure always.

Subjects ~

Taughannock Falls
The Library Tower
Sage Chapel
Willard Straight Hall
McGraw Tower
Cayuga Lake

for information address

E. S. WILLIAMS

WALNUT HILL APTS., 4111 WALNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

